

Exhibit 32

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

Eastern District of Virginia

Sony Music Entertainment, et al.

Plaintiff

v.

Cox Communications, Inc. and CoxCom LLC

Defendant

Civil Action No. 1:18-cv-00950-LO-JFA

SUBPOENA TO TESTIFY AT A DEPOSITION IN A CIVIL ACTION

To: Recording Industry Association of America c/o Jeffrey M. Gould, Oppenheim & Zebrak LLP, 5225 Wisconsin Ave.
NW, Ste. 503, Washington, DC 20015

(Name of person to whom this subpoena is directed)

☒ **Testimony:** **YOU ARE COMMANDED** to appear at the time, date, and place set forth below to testify at a deposition to be taken in this civil action. If you are an organization, you must designate one or more officers, directors, or managing agents, or designate other persons who consent to testify on your behalf about the following matters, or those set forth in an attachment: See Attachment A.

Place: Winston & Strawn LLP
1700 K St., N.W.
Washington, DC 20006

Date and Time:

04/30/2019 9:30 am

The deposition will be recorded by this method: court reporter and video

☐ **Production:** You, or your representatives, must also bring with you to the deposition the following documents, electronically stored information, or objects, and must permit inspection, copying, testing, or sampling of the material:

The following provisions of Fed. R. Civ. P. 45 are attached – Rule 45(c), relating to the place of compliance; Rule 45(d), relating to your protection as a person subject to a subpoena; and Rule 45(e) and (g), relating to your duty to respond to this subpoena and the potential consequences of not doing so.

Date: 04/16/2019

CLERK OF COURT

OR

s/ Thomas M. Buchanan

*Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk**Attorney's signature*

The name, address, e-mail address, and telephone number of the attorney representing *(name of party)* Cox Communications, Inc. and CoxCom LLC, who issues or requests this subpoena, are:

Thomas M. Buchanan, Winston & Strawn LLP, 1700 K St. N.W., Washington DC, 20006 (202) 282-5000,
TBuchana@winston.com

Notice to the person who issues or requests this subpoena

If this subpoena commands the production of documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things, a notice and a copy of the subpoena must be served on each party in this case before it is served on the person to whom it is directed. Fed. R. Civ. P. 45(a)(4).

Civil Action No. 1:18-cv-00950-LO-JFA

PROOF OF SERVICE

(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 45.)

I received this subpoena for *(name of individual and title, if any)* _____
on *(date)* _____ .

☐ I served the subpoena by delivering a copy to the named individual as follows: _____

_____ on *(date)* _____ ; or

☐ I returned the subpoena unexecuted because: _____
_____ .

Unless the subpoena was issued on behalf of the United States, or one of its officers or agents, I have also
tendered to the witness the fees for one day's attendance, and the mileage allowed by law, in the amount of
\$ _____ .

My fees are \$ _____ for travel and \$ _____ for services, for a total of \$ 0.00 .

I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is true.

Date: _____

Server's signature

Printed name and title

Server's address

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc.:

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 45 (c), (d), (e), and (g) (Effective 12/1/13)**(c) Place of Compliance.**

(1) For a Trial, Hearing, or Deposition. A subpoena may command a person to attend a trial, hearing, or deposition only as follows:

- (A) within 100 miles of where the person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person; or
- (B) within the state where the person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person, if the person
 - (i) is a party or a party's officer; or
 - (ii) is commanded to attend a trial and would not incur substantial expense.

(2) For Other Discovery. A subpoena may command:

- (A) production of documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things at a place within 100 miles of where the person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person; and
- (B) inspection of premises at the premises to be inspected.

(d) Protecting a Person Subject to a Subpoena; Enforcement.

(1) Avoiding Undue Burden or Expense; Sanctions. A party or attorney responsible for issuing and serving a subpoena must take reasonable steps to avoid imposing undue burden or expense on a person subject to the subpoena. The court for the district where compliance is required must enforce this duty and impose an appropriate sanction—which may include lost earnings and reasonable attorney's fees—on a party or attorney who fails to comply.

(2) Command to Produce Materials or Permit Inspection.

(A) *Appearance Not Required.* A person commanded to produce documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things, or to permit the inspection of premises, need not appear in person at the place of production or inspection unless also commanded to appear for a deposition, hearing, or trial.

(B) *Objections.* A person commanded to produce documents or tangible things or to permit inspection may serve on the party or attorney designated in the subpoena a written objection to inspecting, copying, testing, or sampling any or all of the materials or to inspecting the premises—or to producing electronically stored information in the form or forms requested. The objection must be served before the earlier of the time specified for compliance or 14 days after the subpoena is served. If an objection is made, the following rules apply:

- (i) At any time, on notice to the commanded person, the serving party may move the court for the district where compliance is required for an order compelling production or inspection.
- (ii) These acts may be required only as directed in the order, and the order must protect a person who is neither a party nor a party's officer from significant expense resulting from compliance.

(3) Quashing or Modifying a Subpoena.

(A) *When Required.* On timely motion, the court for the district where compliance is required must quash or modify a subpoena that:

- (i) fails to allow a reasonable time to comply;
- (ii) requires a person to comply beyond the geographical limits specified in Rule 45(c);
- (iii) requires disclosure of privileged or other protected matter, if no exception or waiver applies; or
- (iv) subjects a person to undue burden.

(B) *When Permitted.* To protect a person subject to or affected by a subpoena, the court for the district where compliance is required may, on motion, quash or modify the subpoena if it requires:

(i) disclosing a trade secret or other confidential research, development, or commercial information; or

(ii) disclosing an unretained expert's opinion or information that does not describe specific occurrences in dispute and results from the expert's study that was not requested by a party.

(C) *Specifying Conditions as an Alternative.* In the circumstances described in Rule 45(d)(3)(B), the court may, instead of quashing or modifying a subpoena, order appearance or production under specified conditions if the serving party:

- (i) shows a substantial need for the testimony or material that cannot be otherwise met without undue hardship; and
- (ii) ensures that the subpoenaed person will be reasonably compensated.

(e) Duties in Responding to a Subpoena.

(1) Producing Documents or Electronically Stored Information. These procedures apply to producing documents or electronically stored information:

(A) *Documents.* A person responding to a subpoena to produce documents must produce them as they are kept in the ordinary course of business or must organize and label them to correspond to the categories in the demand.

(B) *Form for Producing Electronically Stored Information Not Specified.* If a subpoena does not specify a form for producing electronically stored information, the person responding must produce it in a form or forms in which it is ordinarily maintained or in a reasonably usable form or forms.

(C) *Electronically Stored Information Produced in Only One Form.* The person responding need not produce the same electronically stored information in more than one form.

(D) *Inaccessible Electronically Stored Information.* The person responding need not provide discovery of electronically stored information from sources that the person identifies as not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. On motion to compel discovery or for a protective order, the person responding must show that the information is not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. If that showing is made, the court may nonetheless order discovery from such sources if the requesting party shows good cause, considering the limitations of Rule 26(b)(2)(C). The court may specify conditions for the discovery.

(2) Claiming Privilege or Protection.

(A) *Information Withheld.* A person withholding subpoenaed information under a claim that it is privileged or subject to protection as trial-preparation material must:

- (i) expressly make the claim; and
- (ii) describe the nature of the withheld documents, communications, or tangible things in a manner that, without revealing information itself privileged or protected, will enable the parties to assess the claim.

(B) *Information Produced.* If information produced in response to a subpoena is subject to a claim of privilege or of protection as trial-preparation material, the person making the claim may notify any party that received the information of the claim and the basis for it. After being notified, a party must promptly return, sequester, or destroy the specified information and any copies it has; must not use or disclose the information until the claim is resolved; must take reasonable steps to retrieve the information if the party disclosed it before being notified; and may promptly present the information under seal to the court for the district where compliance is required for a determination of the claim. The person who produced the information must preserve the information until the claim is resolved.

(g) Contempt.

The court for the district where compliance is required—and also, after a motion is transferred, the issuing court—may hold in contempt a person who, having been served, fails without adequate excuse to obey the subpoena or an order related to it.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA**

SONY MUSIC ENTERTAINMENT, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

COX COMMUNICATIONS, INC., *et al.*,

Defendants.

Case No. 1:18-cv-00950-LO-JFA

**ATTACHMENT A TO THE DEPOSITION SUBPOENA TO THE
RECORDING INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA**

GENERAL DEFINITIONS AND RULES OF CONSTRUCTION

Notwithstanding any definition below, each word, term, or phrase used in these Topics is intended to have the broadest meaning permitted under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

1. “You,” or “Your” shall mean any or all of the Recording Industry Association of America (hereinafter, “RIAA”), and/or any of its representatives, all past and present predecessors, successors, subsidiaries, affiliates, and parent companies, and all past and present directors, officers, partners, employees, agents, representatives, or persons acting on behalf of the forgoing entities.

2. “Cox” shall refer to Defendants Cox Communications, Inc. and/or CoxCom, LLC.

3. “Communication” means the transmittal of information (in the form of facts, ideas, inquiries, or otherwise), whether orally, in writing, or otherwise, including but not limited to written correspondence, reports, mailings, conversations, meetings, letters, notes, recordings, and telegraphic, facsimile, telex or computer-assisted electronic messages (including but not limited to e-mail, text messaging, instant messaging, VoIP calls, video conferencing, and posts on social media platforms or blogs).

4. “Copyright Works” shall refer to those works Plaintiffs claim were infringed and for which Plaintiffs seek relief in this litigation, as set forth in Exhibit A hereto.

5. “Complaint” shall refer to Plaintiffs’ complaint filed on or about July 31, 2018, in the above-captioned matter.

6. “Document” or “Documents” as used herein shall have the broadest possible construction under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and shall include, but is not limited to, all original written, recorded, or graphic materials of any nature whatsoever, all mechanical or electronic sound or video recordings or transcripts thereof, and all copies thereof, including

without limitation, letters, notes, memoranda, reports, minutes or records of meetings, orders, diaries, statistics, source code, statements, publications or articles, transcripts, manuscripts, summaries, circulars, books, pamphlets, bulletins, notations of conversations, manuals, speeches, drawings, blue-prints, telephone calls, emails, text messages, and instant or internet messaging sessions, meetings or other communications or electronic communications of any kind, as well as any information or material stored in electronic, mechanical or magnetic media, such as tapes, cassettes, computer or floppy disks, email, archived or deleted email, log files, CD-ROM, DVD-ROM, personal data organizers, network share drives, electronic mirror-images of hard drives, flash drives, flash memory, any information stored on any Electronic Storage Device or in any Cloud Storage Account, and any information stored or available on the Internet, or on any hosted service provider, or other remote storage facility. A draft or non-identical copy is a separate document within the meaning of this term.

7. “ISP” shall refer to Internet Service Provider.

8. “CAS” shall refer to the Copyright Alert System, or this system prior to the adoption of such nomenclature.

9. “MarkMonitor” shall refer to MarkMonitor, Inc. and its predecessors, successors, subsidiaries, affiliates, members, shareholders, directors, officers, past and present employees, agents, representatives, consultants, and any other person or entity acting, or purporting to act, on MarkMonitor’s behalf, including but not limited to DtecNet Software and Clarivate Analytics.

10. The term “peer-to-peer file sharing sites” shall include websites, other locations on the Internet or other networks, services, products, applications, apps, software, hardware, programs or programming, code, computer-based products, and/or any similar or related thing, including those utilizing the BitTorrent technology or protocol.

11. “Person” shall mean any natural person, firm, association, partnership, government agency, or other entity and its officers, directors, partners, employees, former employees, representatives and agents.

12. “Plaintiff(s)” shall mean any or all of Sony Music Entertainment, Arista Music, Arista Records LLC, LaFace Records LLC, Provident Label Group, LLC, Sony Music Entertainment US Latin, Volcano Entertainment III, LLC, Zomba Recordings LLC, Sony/ATV Music Publishing LLC, EMI Al Gallico Music Corp., EMI Algee Music Corp., EMI April Music Inc., EMI Blackwood Music Inc., Colgems-EMI Music Inc., EMI Consortium Music Publishing Inc. d/b/a EMI Full Keel Music, EMI Consortium Songs, Inc., individually and d/b/a EMI Longitude Music, EMI Feist Catalog Inc., EMI Miller Catalog Inc., EMI Mills Music, Inc., EMI Unart Catalog Inc., EMI U Catalog Inc., Jobete Music Co. Inc., Stone Agate Music, Screen Gems-EMI Music Inc., Stone Diamond Music Corp., Atlantic Recording Corporation, Bad Boy Records LLC, Elektra Entertainment Group Inc., Fueled By Ramen LLC, Nonesuch Records Inc., Roadrunner Records, Inc., Warner Bros. Records Inc., Warner/Chappell Music, Inc., Warner-Tamerlane Publishing Corp., WB Music Corp., W.B.M. Music Corp., Unichappell Music Inc., Rightsong Music Inc., Cotillion Music, Inc., Intersong U.S.A., Inc., UMG Recordings, Inc., Capitol Records, LLC, Universal Music Corp., Universal Music – MGB NA LLC, Universal Music Publishing Inc., Universal Music Publishing AB, Universal Music Publishing Limited, Universal Music Publishing MGB Limited, Universal Music – Z Tunes LLC, Universal/Island Music Limited, Universal/MCA Music Publishing Pty. Limited, Universal – Polygram International Tunes, Inc., Universal – Songs of Polygram International, Inc., Universal Polygram International Publishing, Inc., Music Corporation of America, Inc. d/b/a Universal Music Corp., Polygram Publishing, Inc., Rondor Music International, Inc., and Songs of Universal, Inc., and/or

any of its or their representatives, all past and present predecessors, successors, subsidiaries, affiliates, and parent companies, and all past and present directors, officers, partners, employees, agents, representatives, or persons acting on behalf of the forgoing entities.

13. “Stroz Friedberg” shall refer to Stroz Friedberg, an Aon company, and its predecessors, successors, subsidiaries, affiliates, members, shareholders, directors, officers, past and present employees, agents, representatives, consultants, and any other person or entity acting, or purporting to act, on Stroz Friedberg’s behalf.

14. “Harbor Labs” shall refer to Harbor Labs and its predecessors, successors, subsidiaries, affiliates, members, shareholders, directors, officers, past and present employees, agents, representatives, consultants, and any other person or entity acting, or purporting to act, on Harbor Labs’ behalf.

15. As used herein, the terms “this lawsuit,” “this litigation,” and “this case” refer to *Sony Music Entertainment, et al. v. Cox Communications, Inc., et al.*, Case No. 1:18-cv-00950-LO-JFA, pending in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia.

16. “And” and “or” shall be construed conjunctively or disjunctively as necessary to bring within the scope of the topic all responses that might otherwise be construed to be outside of its scope, and the use of the singular form of any word includes the plural and vice versa.

17. “Any” and “all” shall mean one or more.

18. The term “date” means the exact day, month and year, if ascertainable; and if not ascertainable, the closest approximation that can be made by means of relationship to other events, locations or matters.

19. The terms “reflecting,” “referring,” “relating to,” “concerning” or any derivation thereof shall mean, without limitation, consisting of, constituting, containing, mentioning,

describing, summarizing, evidencing, listing, indicating, analyzing, explaining, supporting, undermining, contradicting, concerning, pertaining to, prepared in connection with, used in preparation for, or being in any way legally, logically, or factually connected with the matter discussed.

20. “Including” shall mean without limitation.

21. The term “writings,” “recordings,” and “photographs” are defined to be synonymous in meaning and equal in scope to the usage of those terms in Fed. R. Evid. 1001.

22. Unless the topic specifically states otherwise, references to the singular shall include the plural and vice versa; references to one gender shall include the other gender; references to the past including the present and vice versa; and disjunctive terms include the conjunctive and vice versa.

DEPOSITION TOPICS

1. The custodians and/or authors of the Documents You produced in this litigation, including those Documents with the Bates prefix “RIAA_”.

2. Your process for searching for, reviewing, and producing Documents in response to Cox’s Subpoena *Duces Tecum*, served on January 8, 2019 (the “Document Subpoena”).

3. Your Objections and Responses to the Document Subpoena.

4. Your Document retention policies.

5. Your understanding or knowledge of the lawsuit styled *BMG Rights Management (US) LLC et al. v. Cox Communications Inc. and CoxCom, LLC*, Case No. 1:14-cv-1611 (E.D. Va.).

6. Your understanding or knowledge of the number of copyright infringement notices that Cox would accept from You and any correspondence between You and Cox regarding same.

7. Your understanding or knowledge of the number of copyright infringement notices that other ISPs would accept from You and the number permitted to be sent under the CAS.

8. The Master Agreement between You and DtecNet, Inc. (now MarkMonitor), dated December 20, 2011 and all related Statements of Work, and the terms of Your agreements with MarkMonitor related to sending notices of infringement to ISPs.

9. Entities other than MarkMonitor that You considered to monitor and/or detect copyright infringement and send copyright infringement notices to Cox.

10. The considerations that informed the decision to send notices of alleged copyright infringement, including but not limited to MarkMonitor notices, to Cox or Cox subscribers.

11. Your management of the MarkMonitor notice program that generated the copyright infringement notices upon which Plaintiffs are relying in this litigation.

12. Your management of any MarkMonitor notice program between 2010 and 2015 in which You were involved, including any corporate, university, or commercial ISP notice program.

13. The scope, operation, parameters, and/or terms of any residential, corporate, university, or commercial ISP notice program, and how each of these programs differed from one another, if at all, including but not limited to Your expectation under each program as to whether the ISP would terminate subscribers.

14. The “commercial p2p litigation program” contemplated by the Statements of Work between You and MarkMonitor between 2012 and 2014.

15. Your relationship with Plaintiffs as it relates to this litigation or the Copyright Works.

16. Your relationship with Plaintiffs as it relates to the MarkMonitor notice program that generated the notices upon which Plaintiffs are relying in this litigation.

17. Your relationship with Plaintiffs as it relates to any MarkMonitor notice program You managed between 2010 and 2015, including any corporate or commercial ISP notice program and the university program.

18. Your involvement in the CAS.

19. The implementation of the CAS by ISPs and the impact, if any, on the scope of copyright infringement through BitTorrent or other peer-to-peer networks, the number of copyright infringement notices sent by You, on Your behalf, or on behalf of any of the Plaintiffs, and the number of terminations by ISPs based on their receipt of notices.

20. Your payments to MarkMonitor in connection with notices of alleged copyright infringement.

21. Any analyses, reviews, assessments, criticisms, or critiques of the MarkMonitor notice program used in connection with the CAS or to generate the notices upon which Plaintiffs rely in this litigation, including but not limited to analyses conducted by Stroz Friedberg and Harbor Labs.

22. Any analyses, reviews, assessments, criticisms, or critiques regarding any other MarkMonitor notice program in which You were involved, including any corporate or commercial ISP notice program and the university program.

23. CCI's engagement of Stroz Friedberg to perform an analysis of MarkMonitor and the scope of any such analysis.

24. CCI's engagement of Harbor Labs to perform an analysis of MarkMonitor and the scope of any such analysis.

25. Any actions that You took in response to any analyses, reviews, assessments, criticisms, or critiques regarding any MarkMonitor notice program in which You were involved, including any corporate or commercial ISP notice program and the university program.

26. Your decision to take legal action or not to take legal action against any Cox subscriber, account holder, or customer for alleged copyright infringement.

27. Your non-privileged Communications with MarkMonitor or any Plaintiff relating to this litigation.

28. The basis for Your assertion that Communications between You and Your members are protected by the attorney-client privilege.